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VIDELA COMMENTS ON BOLIVIAN COUP, U.S. RELATIONS

PY192153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1658 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 18 Aug (AFP)--Last night during a local television program Argentine President Gen Jorge Rafael Videla again denied that there had been any collusion between his government and the Bolivian Armed Forces for Gen Luis Garcia Meza's coup.

When questioned on whether there had been any collusion between his government and the military men who ousted Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler, Videla replied that Argentina has always respected the basic principles of international law such as nonintervention and self-determination of nations. In explaining that Argentina had not taken part in the coup, Videla stated, however, that his country viewed it with interest and sympathy, not only because it involves a neighboring country but because it is also a friend, to whose government Argentina will continue to give political and economic support. Videla added that Argentina cannot be criticized for having been the first country to recognize the new Bolivian regime and recalled that his country was among the first to recognize the regime in Nicaragua.

In referring to the criticism against Argentina regarding the violation of human rights, the president stated that the image--which is manipulated from abroad through a slander campaign--is not in accord with the reality being experienced by Argentines. Videla said that subversion had tried to change the Argentines' way of life, and that the country had accepted its declaration of war. War and its consequences, namely, dead and missing person, are terrible and we are not happy about it. We are proud that the armed forces and civilians were able to win and that the country now enjoys peace and freedom. The price we had to pay for this was very high, and the Argentine nation has already given its verdict.

In explaining the evolution of relations with the United States, General Videla explained that that country has participated in the slander campaign against Argentina, and that the situation started to change when Argentina refused to join the grain boycott promoted by Washington against the Soviet Union. The Argentine president said that in view of this disagreement there have been mutual explanations which have improved the situation and Argentina, in the case of grain, has limited itself by complying with its promise of not taking advantage of the gap in the grain supply left by the United States.

Stating that Argentine foreign trade with Africa, Asia and the USSR is a matter of life or death since the United States and the EEC have limited their purchases from Argentina, the president expressed his hopes for an improvement in relations with the United States. Videla explained that the two countries belong to the Western and Christian world, and that the United States has assumed the role of leader of the West; therefore, Argentina wants the reestablishment of harmony between the two countries, but with the condition of equal rights and duties.

Regarding the cancellation of his trip to Peru last July, Videla said that the decision to cancel it had been taken in agreement with the new Peruvian Government in view of the concern that third parties (Argentines and Peruvians) might disturb the brotherhood between the two republics. Videla stated that those third parties took advantage of the incident of four subversives declared missing in Lima. One of these subversive elements (Mrs Maria Esther Gianotti was found dead) appeared in Madrid accompanied by two others, while the fourth one was in Mexico. Pointing out that this issue was to be cleared up by Peru, Videla concluded by saying that subversion intended to take advantage of that issue, as they would have done with any other, to cause problems.

GARCIA MEZA ACCUSES CARTER OF 'PROTECTING EXTREMISM'

PY202228 Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Aug (AFP)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza accused President Jimmy Carter of protecting extremism in South America in a statement made here today to some reporters who arrived from the United States. Most of the reporters are from Miami and are in charge of publications opposing Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

The chief of state referred to the U.S. decision to cut economic aid to Bolivia for the control of drug traffic by saying that the Carter government will be responsible for what might happen in this area, because it was Carter who suspended the aid for fighting this type of crime.

Lider Sosa, minister of energy and hydrocarbons, also met with the same reporters and indicated that the country has oil reserves for the next 10 years.

The president also spoke about the letter of congratulations sent to him by the publisher of the U.S. newspaper NEWSWORLD, (Bo Hi Park), who said that the chief of state is eliminating communist contamination in Bolivia. (Bo Hi Park) said that his reporters are now in La Paz, and that when they return they will continue to struggle against distorted information attacking Bolivia.

Regarding official activities, it has been learned that the South African ambassador, Oswald G. Albers (who has his headquarters in Uruguay), has met with Julio Molina, peasant affairs minister. Albers said that his country has vast experience in just about every area of agriculture, and that this experience could be used to help Bolivia.

GRENADE EXPLODES DURING GARCIA MEZA SPEECH

PY210006 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2205 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Tarija, Bolivia, 20 Aug (TELAM--by special correspondent)--The explosion of a homemade grenade led President Luis Garcia Meza to state: What you are seeing is a weapon of terrorism, but they are in no way going to intimidate us.

The explosive device exploded a few minutes before General Garcia Meza spoke from the balcony of the local prefecture during a demonstration in this city, capital of the department of the same name. According to police sources, the explosion of the homemade gas and smoke bomb created panic among the people attending the demonstration, and a few suffered cuts. After the explosion, the president interrupted his speech for a few moments but then continued as if nothing had happened.

Before the incident, the president had said that the war against subversion and extremism will be long and will require great patience and morale. He said that the Bolivian people have the patience and morale to defeat extremism.

After the demonstration, Garcia Meza went to the Tarija Social Club, where he attended a luncheon in his honor.

No information was given regarding the terrorist attack, but police sources admitted that some people were arrested for questioning regarding this incident.

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BOLIVIA

FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES 'TACIT' COLOMBIAN RECOGNITION

FY200400 Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (AFP)--Foreign Minister Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon stated here today in a written statement that Colombia maintains relations with Bolivia in keeping with the principle of tacit recognition. Cerruto Calderon today reviewed the meeting of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] and the role played by the Bolivian delegation.

Minister Cerruto Calderon stressed the importance of the Colombian recognition, given its status as member of the Andean Pact, and made it clear that he learned about the Colombian position through personal talks he held with his Colombian counterpart Diego Uribe Vargas.

It should be pointed out, however, that Uribe Vargas--upon returning to Bogota--denied the report that his country has recognized the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, not wishing to overlook the pledge to defend democratic principles observed by all members of the Cartagena Agreement except Bolivia.

Minister Cerruto Calderon took advantage of the opportunity to state that the ALADI meeting helped project the true image of the government for national reconstruction.

CHURCH OFFICIALS MEET TO ANALYZE CURRENT SITUATION

FY202159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1751 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (AFP)--The secretary general of the Permanent Council of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, Msgr Alejandro Mestre, reported here today that the organization is meeting in this capital in order to analyze the situation of the country and the church.

Mestre also announced that the general assembly of Bolivian bishops will take place in a city in the country which has not yet been chosen. The meeting will take place during the first days of September and it will discuss the same topics.

ARGENTINE OFFICERS ALLEGEDLY RESPONSIBLE FOR TORTURE

FY202111 Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 19 Aug (AFP)--The coordination secretariat of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] in exile [en el exterior] charged here today in a communique that a group of Argentine military officers, headed by a colonel of that nationality named Oswaldo Chimeno, is responsible for the torture of Bolivian militants detained in La Paz.

The COB's communique, the contents of which are based on information provided by prisoners who have been released due to their relations with important people of the regime, also indicates that the Bolivian military and police are the first to interrogate and torture the detainees, and only the people who are compromised are passed on to the Argentines.

According to the COB's charge, "the torture applied by the Bolivians consists of undressing the detainees and hitting them with saps [cachiporras] while they are asked the location of the hideout of their party or union, until they pass out." It adds that this punishment is resumed as soon as the detainees recover. Those detainees who could be seen have had black and blue bodies. Moreover, it indicates that many women have been raped.

EFE: SOVIETS INCREASING PRESENCE IN TIN MINING INDUSTRY

PA202006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1522 GMT 20 Aug 80

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Text] La Paz, 20 Aug (EFE)--In just a few years, the Soviet Union has become one of the main buyers of Bolivian minerals and it has begun competing with the Western industrial powers in providing technology and machinery to Bolivia's mining industry.

The Soviet presence in Bolivia's mining industry might seem paradoxical in light of the policy implemented by the junta of commanders, but a high-ranking diplomat has told this agency that it is the result of "pragmatism" in the area of foreign relations. The Bolivian military regime claims that "extremist" group tried to turn the country into a Soviet "beachhead" in Latin America.

The high-ranking official consulted by this agency reiterated that Bolivia will maintain commercial or diplomatic relations with any country that respects the principle of nonintervention in Bolivia's domestic affairs. For Bolivia, traditionally linked to Western technology and dependence, the Soviet alternative provides the possibility of installing in Potosi Department one of the best refineries for base minerals.

The installation of the plant in La Palca, southeast of La Paz and very close to the legendary city of Potosi, will enable Bolivia's mining industry to take advantage of its huge deposits [words indistinct], which until now could not reach the markets for lack of refining technology.

With the plant in La Palca operating and with the construction of a similar plant in the Oruro mining zone, Bolivia is planning to recover its privileged position among the world's leading producers of tin. Some 200 specialists are currently working to install the base tin refinery, which has been under construction for the past 2 years. The project demands a \$54 million investment, of which \$22 million have been provided by the Soviet Union through a credit line for the purchase of machinery.

The complex at La Palca will make it possible to process each day about 400 tons of tin less than 3 percent pure to obtain an average 12 tons of fine powdered metal. Once the plant begins operating later this year, it will produce about 3,900 tons of fine tin powders. In this manner, Bolivia plans to recover its privileged position among world producers, after dropping from second to fourth place last year.

The specialists consulted by this agency affirm that the plant at La Palca will have one of the West's most advanced technologies for refining base tin minerals. A. Suturin, the Soviet engineer who improved the method, said 10 years ago that in Bolivia "even the adobe bricks have tin minerals," which means that Bolivia still has a great potential to process this raw material, which is regarded as strategic.

For the Bolivian economy, based on the export of minerals, the use of its base tin minerals represents an encouraging prospect, the country's experts affirm. The project at La Palca is connected with the construction of a foundry for base tin minerals near Oruro, in the central part of the country.

The Soviet presence has gradually extended from state mining to private mining through the supply of equipment and vehicles. Bolivia has traditionally bought mining technology from the United States, the UK and the FRG. Mining statistics for January to May 1980 show the Soviets as one of the major consumers of Bolivian tin, right behind the United States, the UK and France. Those statistics show that the Soviet Union has bought \$17.2 million worth of tin.

REPORTAGE ON ARGENTINE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Figueiredo Welcoming Speech

PY201633 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0132 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Speech by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo during a reception in honor of Argentine President Jorge Videla at Itamaraty Palace in Brasilia--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, Mr President Jorge Rafael Videla, excellencies, gentlemen, ladies:

Your Excellency's visit to Brazil confirms the high degree of understanding that has been reached by our countries and it concretely emphasizes the great and mutual sympathy that links our countries. I therefore express an affectionate welcome to Your Excellency, Mr President, and to Her Excellency Mrs Videla and to the illustrious personalities who are accompanying you. All Brazilians associate themselves with this welcome in order to convey our particular affection for the noble Argentine nation.

Our common ethical and cultural heritage characterizes the presence of Brazil and Argentina in the modern world with our innate disposition toward a solid cooperation with our other sister nations. It is upon this basis that we will try to achieve the level of welfare to which, with reason and justice, Brazilians and Argentines aspire.

Thus, we can affirm and reaffirm the right of developing nations to fully and equally participate in the decisions that affect the maintaining of international peace and security. Also, we affirm the right to a new economic order that is capable of ensuring a more equitable distribution of the benefits of progress and a broader dissemination of science and technology. These two sectors, products of man's intelligence--a gift of our Creator--cannot continue to be ruled by principles based on egoism and the exclusion of the less favored.

Mr President: In Buenos Aires we began a profitable exchange of ideas on important matters pertaining to world, regional and bilateral affairs. The Brasilia talks will deepen, expand and consolidate the understanding, in which our personal friendship helps the dialogue, inspired in frankness and loyalty.

The origin of the disturbed framework of current world tensions resides in prevailing disagreements, injustices, differences and lack of equality between nations. It is necessary to remove the tensions that stem from the lack of a social and economic equilibrium so that the people can achieve the peace that will allow humanity to live in security. So that real development may be achieved all peoples must have an equal opportunity for access to scientific and technological development. I believe these are the basic prerequisites to achieve a peaceful political coexistence among our fellow human beings.

We are witnessing, however, with true concern and real anguish the depletion of resources, efforts, energy and creativity not to achieve a better life, but to perfect techniques of destruction which are becoming more effective each day.

We demand wide and open channels for constructive dialogue inspired by the need to preserve peace and which has as its ultimate objective international security. Instead of aspiring to anachronistic hegemonies, we support the principle of equal sovereignty for all states. We respect the self-determination of peoples and we reject threats of the use of force in international relations and any kind of intervention by some countries in the domestic and foreign affairs of other countries.

This is why we support all initiatives that help to ease tensions and to achieve peaceful coexistence between nations in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

Mr President: In the speech you delivered in Buenos Aires on 17 May, Your Excellency said that today's world poses a difficult challenge to the temper, energy, creativity and responsibilities of all peoples and their leaders.

I agree with Your Excellency that only through cooperation will we be able to achieve development in the atmosphere of peace and the security to which the international community aspires. This task involves all nations and all governments. This task must be based on deeply ethical guidelines.

Brazilian foreign policy, therefore, reflects the frank and loyal friendship that all Brazilians share with their sister nations on their path to achieve development. Our efforts are centered on the same aspirations that are shared by all Latin American nations.

Argentina and Brazil are involved in a deep and complex process of political, economic, social and cultural evolution. Each has its own intrinsic domestic characteristics; there are also national interests that demand reciprocal respect. But we can also complement each other in fields that are of priority importance for both countries. We must identify these in an intelligent manner. We must share our efforts and talents to make these potentials into specific realities.

And if we are willing, capable and able to do this in an atmosphere of friendship and tranquillity we will have made a valuable contribution to Latin America and to the achievement of peace and development.

In this regard, the objective, understanding and calm spirit that are inherent to Your Excellency's personality have been decisive factors in the full success of those programs that were established during my stay in Buenos Aires and which are being carried out. Today we can say that Brazil and Argentina are determined to walk along the path of understanding and cooperation.

In the energy sector we have expanded the prospects for cooperation and exchanges in the nuclear and natural gas fields. The studies for the construction of the bridge over the Iguazu River are already underway. In addition to having a great symbolic value, this undertaking will also be highly useful for neighboring towns and for the interconnection of our two countries' highway systems. In all there are several agreements that show the extent and richness of the cultural, scientific and technological exchanges between our two countries.

What is more important, however, is the brotherly love, something which is evident in the words and deeds that will unite our two countries. And if our two governments must be given some credit, it is for having recognized that the solid and permanent basis of friendship between Argentina and Brazil had reached their highest peak in history and that on this basis it is easy to strengthen and expand our bilateral relations and to multiply and diversify the cooperation between our two countries. Therefore, I welcome Your Excellency to this land as the brother that you truly are. Thank you.

Videla Reply

PY201835 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0145 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Speech by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla during a reception offered in his honor by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo at Itamaraty Palace in Brasilia--live]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: In the first place I wish to thank Your Excellency for your words of praise and the warm welcome offered to our delegation, both of which constitute symbols of the Brazilian cordiality and a clear proof of the increasing relations between our nations.

When I accepted the invitation Your Excellency extended to me during your historical stay in Argentina I did so not just to have the satisfaction of visiting this great country, but mainly to launch a definitely new and promising cycle of our bilateral relations--relations whose effect, as has already been stated, is not limited to Brazil and Argentina but also affects the region and the world.

Therefore, Argentine-Brazilian understanding acquires a special importance in a convulsive world situation whose consequences directly affect Latin America.

This new phase that we have started will give the progress and welfare of this region an important impetus and will also strengthen the presence of our countries in the international community--a presence which seeks to participate responsibly in view of the serious situation created by the problems of these times; which intends to join those who emerge as new centers of power and without whose participation it would be extremely difficult to establish a more just and stable world order. Today, that world order is characterized by clashes between our civilization and those who seek to destroy its values. These clashes are cruelly revealed in new ways of confrontation which make use of the phenomena created in the past years as tools or battlefields.

In this way, the scarcity of food and energy, the schism between the highly industrialized nations and the underdeveloped countries that are in the process of development, science and technology, world trade, instant communications are converted into battlefields or war materiel to the consequent detriment of humanity which needs peace and progress.

It must be made clear that our countries belong to the Western civilization by their own right and that consequently they defend their essential values. We must also be categorical, as are the facts of history, in reasserting the staunch will of our nations to defend their freedom and independence. But it is also necessary to point out, with the same emphasis, our points of view and convictions on the world picture and the paths to achieve a new international order, which will diminish tensions, favor a rational relationship between countries and allow a better use of the [word indistinct] benefits.

We have said that the interdependence which characterizes international relations during this last quarter of the 20th century results from the development of easy communication systems and from the emergence of opposing forces of superpowers which demand different forms of foreign policies from countries like ours.

The Argentine Republic, aware of this reality and without contradicting the principles prevailing in the Western world, has conducted through its rulers, its economic, cultural and diplomatic representatives, an intensive campaign to strengthen its ties with all countries and groups of countries, paying special attention to direct dialogues with the leaders of those countries which, by their characteristics and conditions, are fit to cooperate in the enterprise of instituting an international system capable of providing security and well-being.

The prosperity and harmony which may exist during the next 20 years depend, to a great extent, on the result of this interrelationship among nations which poses a challenge for us all. Mutually beneficial trade, cooperation and integration also pose historical challenges to all rulers and peoples at this time. Many obstacles must be overcome to achieve this, but with good faith, open, direct and frank dialogue which will reasonably and openheartedly assess the objective situation, it will be possible to find the way to reach these intended goals.

The major obstacle in the way of achieving development is the notorious, irritating development gap existing between developed nations and those with meager resources which are just beginning to enter the phase of manufacturing and whose main production include raw materials and inputs for manufactured goods.

The unjust treatment which is also imposed on the underdeveloped countries in their trade relations is a powder keg, and almost all the wealth of our planet is sitting on this keg. We already have an example of this.

To avoid this unjust treatment--which under the pretext of defending the interests of those countries with a single export product is destabilizing the international relations--from being repeated, it is necessary to implement a different policy.

The most powerful and wealthiest countries must recognize and accept that being unjust is not only harmful and inhuman to the poorer countries, but it is also dangerous for themselves. Therefore, they must give up some of their benefits to improve the conditions of those with more meager resources or who are at lower levels of development. Only in this manner will it be possible to achieve unlimited development. Only thus, it will be possible to have economic freedom as an instrument at the service of man.

The nations affected by this inequality must face this situation with political and economic prudence, avoiding any position which, in spite of more or less immediate profits, may cause the infection which may destroy the system.

Reasonableness, prudence and firmness in this case are necessary as much as the food, space and energy to guarantee the continuation of human society.

The science and technology, which have created such horrible tools of destruction, have also helped to improve the standards of living of man in a manner which would have been unthinkable only 50 years ago. There seem to be no boundaries for their possibilities.

Science and technology have a crucial role to play on the eve of the 21st century. Scientific research is the key to progress and it must be placed at the service of humanity. Not only the results of this research but also the means to attain these results must be available to all nations, especially to those which prove that they are capable of taking advantage of their possibilities.

Within this situation replete with difficulties and also hopes, age-old aggressions still survive and new ones have appeared to darken our most immediate future. The clash between the free peoples and those who want to subject them manifests itself in violations of the principles which provide the basis for international harmony. In the face of this situation we must assume a strong and decisive position and must resort to the appropriate channels to prevent these outrages without slighting other principles which provide the basis for the Western world.

In this world the industrial powers occupy a very important place and have control over most of its politics, but all the other nations also have identical rights to participate responsibly and similar duties.

The clashes we have just mentioned also manifest themselves through channels such as subversive terrorism, which has brought so much harm and sorrow and which few peoples have been capable of eradicating.

Strangely enough, many Western countries have failed to understand the impact of this infamous activity and, either out of naivete or due to circumstantial reasons, have downplayed the matter zeroing their criticisms on the unwanted and deplorable consequences of the war against extremism. This war is part of an overall conflict in which hegemonism and ideological neocolonialism are among the strongest weapons. We must be alert and ready because Latin America is becoming the target of these aggressions. The imperative requirement to struggle and win in this conflict is the indestructible cohesion of the West. This cohesion must not be mistaken for the obsequent and uniform acceptance of the viewpoints and opinions of the most powerful nations.

In addition, cohesion is not the result of mere theoretic affinity regarding the values and principles of our civilization; neither is it the empty preaching of these values without any concrete meaning. On the contrary, it is a sustained creative and defensive task. It is unacceptable that those attacked should not implement the best and most effective measures to counter the attack and carry out those effective actions which our free will--the very *raison d'etre* of our lifestyle--allows us.

For this to be possible, for cohesion to be more than an empty word, all Western countries, despite the differences which may exist between them, must have equal rights in the debate over the strategy and policy which must be implemented. If, in discussing relations, some of these countries follow a rational and open-minded approach, this will be a valuable contribution to unity even within the diversity which prevails among the countries of the free world.

This new cycle of relations between Brazil and Argentina is exemplary because, as we said in Buenos Aires in March, it shows the manner in which international issues must be handled in the modern world, reconciling general interests with the interests of each party.

Mr President: Because of the influence which our countries have in Latin America, the strengthening of their international positions as a result of our economic ties and the agreement of our opinions, the responsibility we have assumed implies growing obligations. Together with the brother nations of this region we must protect and adjust our cultural principles to the new status of the world. Freedom and progress, peace and security, democracy and justice, must be the banners in our crusade for continental unity--a unity which we offer to the world as the contribution from the peoples of Latin America to the cause of mankind, since man is God's creation and as such deserves all our efforts and [word indistinct].

Your Excellency, Mr President: I hope that these words convey the Latin American feeling which prevails in this meeting and the continental scope of our efforts. I would like to thank you once again for the warm welcome which we have received in Brasilia, this capital of Latin American imagination and of the creative power of Latin American people.

I would like to convey the solidarity of all those Argentinians who welcomed you with affection and feeling during your visit to Buenos Aires, I would like you to know that they feel that the streets of Buenos Aires have been lonelier since you left. You have been able to win the affection of a people and this is achieved by no other diplomacy than that of sincere [word indistinct] and liberally expressed true feelings.

I would like to convey to you, as a personal opinion, my deepest admiration for your administration, an administration weighted down with responsibilities which seeks the fulfillment of Brazil's republican destiny. Thank you. [applause]

Videla Visit to Legislature

FY201740 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Today is Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla's 2d day of activities in Brazil. In accordance to his schedule, Videla today attended a special session of the Brazilian Congress in Brasilia. Senators and deputies noted in two messages the strong friendly ties that unite both Brazil and Argentina. They also praised the personality of President Videla, who also delivered a speech.

Opposition Leaders' Boycott

FY201911 Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 20 Aug (AFP)--Legislators from the Brazilian opposition parties did not attend the joint session held today by both chambers of the Brazilian Congress in honor of Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla.

Last night in the legislative chambers deputies and senators of the five Brazilian opposition parties voiced their protest against the visit to Brazil that the Argentine president started yesterday. The leaders of the Brazilian opposition parties refused to attend the ceremony honoring the Argentine president. They noted that General Videla does not allow the Argentine congress to function.

Seven Bilateral Agreements

FY210203 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Presidents Joao Figueiredo and Jorge Rafael Videla met at 1715 at Planalto Palace, where they signed seven documents of interest to Brazil and Argentina. They are:

A protocol of implementation between the National Nuclear Energy Commission of Brazil [CNEN] and the National Atomic Energy Commission of Argentina [CNEA] relating to cooperation in the field of training human resources in the nuclear sector;

A protocol of implementation between the CNEN and the CNEA relating to the exchange of technical information in the field of nuclear energy;

An agreement, through an exchange of notes, approving the implementation of the aforementioned protocols of implementation in the nuclear field;

An agreement, through an exchange of notes, creating a joint committee that will undertake an overall study with a view toward helping tourism between Brazil and Argentina;

An agreement, through an exchange of notes, regarding the creation of a special bilateral committee for the drafting of a new agreement on maritime transport;

An agreement, through an exchange of notes, creating a joint working group, which will include personnel from PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] and the state gas company, which will analyze the sale of Argentine natural gas to Brazil;

An agreement on social security.

At the conclusion of the signing of the agreements, the two presidents met for 30 minutes and discussed various matters.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET CAMPAIGNS FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

PY202055 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0557 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Curico, Chile, 20 Aug (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet has asked the 11 million Chileans to support the new constitution drawn up by the military government in the plebiscite called for 11 September 1980. The chief of state made this request during an emotional speech last night in the city of Curico, 192 km south of Santiago, he called on the "wisdom of my people in this time of definitions."

In this way General Pinochet, commander in chief of the army, has started a campaign in several regions of the country to seek the citizenry's approval for the constitution of the government's military junta.

President Pinochet yesterday started a tour through the southern cities of Rancagua, Curico, Talca, Chillan and Concepcion which will end tomorrow. By means of these public meetings General Pinochet seeks to explain in a simple and direct manner the objectives, basis and meaning of the new Chilean constitution to the citizenry. Moreover, the president has belittled the criticisms against all those temporary articles regarding the transition period of the military government which are included in the transition period of the military government which are included in the new Chilean constitution.

Sectors opposing Pinochet have maintained that these articles allow the military government to stay in power for 9 more years before calling for presidential elections, and that Pinochet will therefore stay in power for a total of 16 years, since as of next 11 September he will have completed 7 years in power. Answering these criticisms, the president said yesterday in Rancagua, the first city he visited, that the opposition is trying to distort and emphasize "secondary issues that are of little importance."

About 6.7 million Chileans must vote either for or against the new constitution in the next plebiscite, which has caused a national debate in the days prior to the voting date. Opposition parties that have been disrupted by the government have expressed their opposition to the new constitution, but other public opinion sectors have expressed their support.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO SELL TANKS TO CHILE

PY201927 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Austria has decided not to sell tanks to Chile. This decision was taken after a meeting between Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and the government's Socialist Party.

After discussing the project of the state enterprise Steyr Daimler Puch to sell 100 tanks to Chile, Kreisky stated that it has been agreed that it is unacceptable that an Austrian state enterprise should sell arms to Chile. The reasons given for this decision were the internal situation in Chile and the recent events in Bolivia. Kreisky said that during the meeting with the Socialists they had considered the possibility of the tanks being used for purposes other than self-defense.

The cancellation of the agreement will represent a loss of approximately \$267 million for the Austrian enterprise.

This decision taken by Kreisky and the Socialists will be made official after a meeting with the Austrian defense, foreign relations and interior ministers, but it is believed that there will be no changes.

VENEZUELA CANCELS MEETING ON MARINE BORDERS

PA191304 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--Venezuela unilaterally suspended today the meeting scheduled to be held in Caracas between the Colombian and Venezuelan delegations which are negotiating an agreement on the delimitation of their territorial waters. Although the Foreign Ministry and voiced its optimism, this suspension will make it more unlikely that an agreement will be reached in the near future.

The committee members were at the airport ready to leave for Caracas when they were informed that conditions within the Venezuelan Government were not suitable for holding this meeting. However, the Foreign Ministry stated through its secretary general, Col Julio Londono, that this sudden suspension will not modify in any way the general plan of the conversations which will be held on 1 September in Cartagena.

Foreign Minister Comments

PA192030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1851 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 19 Aug (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe said here today that the suspension of the new Venezuelan-Colombian talks in Caracas regarding the border dispute between the two countries should not be viewed with suspicion.

According to Uribe, a fifth round of negotiations on the delimitation of surface and underwater areas between Colombia and Venezuela which is scheduled to be held in Cartagena in September will confirm considerable advances in the negotiations.

The foreign minister said that there are great hopes for an agreement. He stressed that suspicion should be avoided regarding the cancellation of the meeting scheduled for today in Caracas.

The Colombian newspapers today headlined without comment the cancellation of the Caracas meeting.

U.S. ARMY HELICOPTER CRASHES; INVESTIGATION ORDERED

PA200350 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] A U.S. Army helicopter on loan to Colombia crashed today in Narino, the national Defense Ministry reported. The helicopter, a CH-47 Chinook, took off from Chapalito. It was carrying costly communications equipment and several soldiers to the Sierra in Putumayo Intendancy, where it was supposed to have left the equipment and the soldiers, when it plunged to the ground. A Colombian Air Force officer, identified as Col Luis Angel Diaz, and three soldiers from the Boyaca Infantry Battalion were injured in the accident.

The U.S. Southern Command helicopter was lent to the Colombian Army to transport the military communications equipment, which was to be installed on Patascon Mountain, 4,000 meters high, when, for unknown reasons, it plunged to the ground.

The national Defense Ministry has ordered an investigation, but has not said anything about returning another U.S. Army helicopter also on loan after today's accident.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER CONVENES HUMAN RIGHTS FORUM

PA151526 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Report by Edgar Francisco Silvio]

[Excerpt] The second forum for the defense of human rights will be opened at the Jorge Eliecer Gaitan Theatre at 0900. Former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza, chairman of the Committee for Defense of Human Rights in Colombia, explained the reasons why the committee is holding this second forum:

[Begin recording] This is not a party movement but a movement by Colombians who want to work for the full respect of human rights in the country. We believe that serious situations still exist, such as the cases of torture which demand the attention of citizens and the government. We also want to discuss the conclusions of the Amnesty International report, which is viewed by some people as a document which should not be debated. We want to discuss this report openly. There are also economic and social situations which have a considerable effect on the respect for human rights. There is also the problem of the amnesty, which we will also discuss. [end recording]

Unconditional Amnesty

PA181337 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The second national forum for the defense of human rights and general amnesty ended yesterday with the drafting of a counterproposal on amnesty. The document summarized various proposals introduced during the forum. This document will be submitted to the Colombian congress.

The forum, headed by former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza, also issued a six-point declaration stressing the need for an unconditional amnesty to benefit more than 5,000 prisoners. The declaration also demanded that the state of siege be lifted and that the security statute be repealed.

MILITARY SOURCES SAY EPL GUERRILLAS NEARLY ELIMINATED

PA172209 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Barranquilla, Colombia, 17 Aug (AFP)--Military spokesmen said here today that illness and military operations have in effect eliminated a guerrilla group in Colombia's northeast.

According to the local press, spokesmen for the 2d Brigade noted that of the 32 original members of the pro-Chinese People's Liberation Army (EPL) in the Perija and Motilonia Mountains, on the border with Venezuela, there are only some 15 left. Many of them died of illness, snakebites or simply from hunger, the spokesmen said. Operations against these guerrillas increased after the kidnapping of Teleri Jones, a British woman, and her son Owen, who were released in early August after 7 months in captivity and payment of a \$350,000 ransom. However, elimination of these guerrillas has become difficult because they hide in Venezuelan territory when they are pursued and Colombian troops cannot follow them there.

CENTRAL BANK MANAGER REPORTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

PA192225 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] There is no stagnation in the Ecuadorean economy so far this year. On the contrary, it has registered a 4.9 percent growth rate, Ecuadorean Central Bank manager Mauricio Davalos said while reporting to the country over a radio and television network on the government's economic, monetary and financial policies:

[Begin recording] This has been achieved despite the fact that this has been the third bad agricultural year and that petroleum has stopped being the basic factor in the economy's growth, even though it has continued to be the main factor in exports. We must be honest. There are factors which have had an influence in the economy. But I insist, a 4.9 percent growth in the economy is definitely quite satisfactory in the world.

The economy is growing but this is mainly due to various factors. Perhaps the most important is investment, aside from the hard work of the Ecuadoreans. Due to investments, we find a quite satisfactory growth in the various sectors of the economy.

Regarding the essential sector of our economy--agriculture, cattle raising and fishing--we are optimistic about that sector's behavior this year. In 1979, it registered a 2-percent growth rate; we estimate that it will grow by 2.7 percent in 1980.

As for the mining and hydrocarbons sector, there has been a 2.6-percent decrease in growth. In the petroleum area alone, there has been a 3.2 percent decrease in production.

The manufacturing industry has been a dynamic sector in the economy. While in 1979 it grew by 10 percent, in 1980 we find a 12.5-percent growth rate. Production in manufacturing is definitely significant.

There has also been an increase in production in the electricity, gas and water sector. From a 12.2-percent growth rate in 1979, we have passed on to a 12.6-percent growth rate.

The construction sector is also recovering. While in 1979 it only grew by 2.4 percent, its behavior in 1980 is different. We estimate that it will grow by as much as 4 percent.

Other economic activities have also registered significant increases. Commerce and transportation have grown by 5.9 percent. There is an approximately 6-percent growth rate in other sectors.

Ecuadoreans, all this has occurred within a framework which was supposed to be one of very high inflation. However, so far we can happily say that although inflation has increased, it has not reached limits which can be described as unbearable or uncontrollable. From July 1979 to July 1980, prices have in general increased by 13.44 percent.
[end recording]

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY OFFICIALS DECLARED PERSONAE NON GRATAE

PY202120 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reported at approximately 1300 that "on this date, Alberto Nunez Rodriguez, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, and Nidia Escobar, attached to the Nicaraguan Embassy, have been notified that they have been declared personae non gratae and have been asked to leave the country."

No Break in Relations

PY210142 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0016 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Asuncion, 20 Aug (TELAM)--The Paraguayan Foreign Ministry reported here today that it has notified Alberto Nunez Rodriguez, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, and Nidia Escobar, attache of the Nicaraguan Embassy, that they have been declared personae non gratae, and that it has asked them to leave the country. The two diplomats will leave Paraguay tomorrow morning via Buenos Aires.

Although the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry communique is very brief, it was learned from reliable sources of that ministry that the deadline established by the Paraguayan Government for the two people to leave the country is at noon tomorrow.

TELAM was able to briefly contact the two diplomats this afternoon. They said that they do not know the reasons why they are being told to leave Paraguay. They said that they were summoned by the Foreign Ministry at noon today and notified of the Paraguay Government's decision without much explanation.

The Nicaraguan charge d'affaires and the attache to that embassy arrived in Paraguay exactly 2 months ago. Nunez Rodriguez is 27 years of age and Nidia Escobar is 25. They both identified themselves to TELAM as Sandinists and former anti-Somoza fighters.

The two diplomats also reported that they will leave for their country via Buenos Aires tomorrow on a Paraguayan Airlines (LAP) flight.

Paraguayan Foreign Ministry sources indicated that this measure does not represent the breaking of relations between Paraguay and Nicaragua.

BELIZE

RIDLEY SAYS CUBA 'NO THREAT'; HAS LOST FACE

FL201505 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 17 Aug 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] Britain's Nicholas Ridley, back in London from his visits to Belize and Guatemala, has told the BBC that another round of talks between the United Kingdom Government and Guatemala would be taking place within the next two months.

Mr. Ridley declined to say what would be the proposals which the British Government would put forward in the course of these complex discussions. He said both sides had agreed to regard the details as confidential, but he said he was hopeful for a solution this time round.

Mr. Ridley also declined to say whether Britain would keep her 2,000 strong garrison in Belize to provide protection for Belize after independence, but he said, Britain was anxious to bring Belize to an early independence.

Denying reports that Cuba had succeeded in infiltrating into Belize, Mr. Ridley played down the idea of Cuba being a threat to the Caribbean, saying that Cuba had lost face in the region because of the mass exodus of the Cuban people.

Mr. Ridley's benignity towards the Cubans was in marked contrast to the attitude of the Americans. Only last week the House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs released a report which declared that "Cuba sees itself as the arsenal, the training center, the adviser and the catalyst for revolution" throughout the Caribbean and Latin American region.

Commenting on the new round of talks with the Guatemalans announced for September or October, INSIGHT observes that Britain has sought to clarify that she wishes to disengage totally with Belize upon the achievement of independence, while Guatemala has indicated her view that the withdrawal of troops should be gradual.

INSIGHT reports that some subtle changes appear to have occurred and there is a growing concern that Guatemala might, under certain circumstances, unilaterally take action against Belize after independence.

(Guatemala has made no secret of the fact that it is worried about Cuba and the possibility of Cuban intervention. If Guatemala became convinced that Cuba had an inside track with the Belize Government, she might try a pre-emptive strike at Belize in order to frustrate Cuban designs).

"It would therefore seem that should coming rounds of talks fail," concludes INSIGHT, "the time scale for Belizean independence will again be open-ended." This was so despite the vastly increased activity of the last few months and a general agreement that Guatemala was more inclined to settle now than at any other time in the past.

Meanwhile in London the opposition UDP delegation has extended its stay in order to complete important discussions, which it had begun. A spokesman for the delegation told the reporter the delegation would leave London on Saturday and travel to Washington for talks with State Department officials and to New York for talks at the United Nations.

The delegation plans to stay in the United States for about ten days before returning home to Belize. In Belize the delegation will report immediately and directly to the people on its findings.

The UDP delegation comprises Dr. Theodore Aranda, party leader, Mr. Philip Goldson and Mr. Manuel Esquivel.

PAPER SAYS UK WANTS INDEPENDENCE TALKS WITHIN 2 MONTHS

LD201119 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Aug 80 p 5

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Adamson: "Move for Free Belize by Britain"]

[Excerpt] A determined attempt to negotiate an agreement with Guatemala on independence for Belize early next year will open within the next month or two.

An agreement to hold talks at ministerial level was the only public outcome of the "social" visit to Guatemala City last week of Mr Ridley, Foreign Office minister with special responsibility for Latin American affairs.

Mr Price, the prime minister of Belize, or a senior member of his government will represent the colony's elected government at the talks.

Largest Colony

Considerable secrecy surrounds the new round of negotiations on Belize the largest piece of colonial territory still in British hands. But the mere fact that further talks have been agreed at a high level indicates that some common ground has been established.

It is expected that British and Guatemalan officials will meet shortly to prepare for the talks which, according to the foreign office, will be held between mid-September and mid-October. The venue has not been announced.

COSTA RICA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON JERUSALEM EMBASSY DECISION

PA200425 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri has stated that Costa Rica affirms its position of complete independence in foreign policy, and for this reason, is not susceptible to any pressure and has, therefore, decided to keep its embassy in Jerusalem.

He added that the government cannot find a good enough reason to change the site of its embassy which has always been in Jerusalem.

Cordero Croceri said that Costa Rica's relations with other nations do not depend on conditions or clauses which certain countries are trying to impose.

Asked if the threats made by Arab nations over the past few days constitute a danger to our country, the official said that the oil supply which is the focus of their threats, has been guaranteed by Mexico and Venezuela. Therefore, any reprisal would not affect our country.

MINISTRY SPOKESMEN, LABOR LEADER REPORT ON STRIKE

PA201251 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Labor Ministry spokesmen have reported that 65 percent of the banana workers in Golfito, Palmar and Coto went to work today. However, the spokesmen admitted that those who work at the plantations did not show up.

Anticommunist Communique

PA200339 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The government tonight issued a communique condemning the position adopted by the communists in the banana region, where they took two civil guards hostage and tried to ambush a police patrol.

According to Presidency Minister Cordero Crocero, this shows that subversive activities are being carried out and he has, therefore, alerted the country to what the communists are doing.

The government has announced that it will continue to guarantee order and respect for the law by whatever means it has at its disposal.

Support Strike Failure

PA210240 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The communist General Workers Confederation [CGT] called all the nation's workers to honor a 1-hour general strike today in support of the Costa Rica banana workers strike. However, its appeal was not heeded by most of the country's workers.

The Costa Rica University workers union called for a strike today, which was observed partially, since only a group of administrative workers stopped working from 1000 to 1100.

Some Heredia University and municipality workers also expressed solidarity with the banana workers this morning. The strike was not successful in any part of the country and only a few workers observed the strike.

Most of the San Jose municipal workers did not even know why they were being called upon to strike. They said that they did not understand why they were asked to strike when the country needs their work so badly. They said it was a matter of politics. Most government institutions operated normally, as well as shops, hospitals and other institutions.

COLONEL SAYS WEAPONS SMUGGLED ACROSS BORDER TO STRIKERS

PA210343 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente 0100 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] This morning Colonel Munoz, in command of the civil guard's civil region, said in Melly that weapons are being smuggled through the Sierpe region to be delivered to the strikers. It was also reported that Msgr Ignacio Trejos and several priests arrived to learn about the existing situation. Ten Legislative Assembly deputies arrived today to draft a manifesto and reveal it to the country.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL CALL ELECTIONS SOON

PA200449 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Aug 80 pp 11, 27

[Excerpts] This government will soon call elections to have the people choose their destiny. Leftwing groups will have the opportunity to participate and tell the people their opinion without bullets and death, but just by plainly expressing their views. Jose Napoleon Duarte, revolutionary government junta member, said in a televised speech night before last.

Durate said that the counterrevolutionary and subversive sectors have lost the concept of history because they do not realize that what they are doing is against the people's interest. "No one can carry out a revolution without the people's support, because the people are the ones who make the revolution and those sectors seem to have forgotten the people," Durate said.

Duarte invited the subversives to join the process and to not block the possibilities of making possible agrarian reform in our country.

Majano's Comments

PA190359 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Aug (AF)--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, today said that it would be unwise to call for general elections within less than 1 and 1/2 years in an eagerness to solve the country's sociopolitical situation.

Majano said that before talking about elections, the government must strengthen social and economic reforms because these reforms will be the structural basis for the democracy that the Salvadoran people want. The military officer praised the agrarian reform decreed by the government and noted that if there are any mistakes they will be gradually corrected.

With these statement, Majano expressed the opposite of what the other junta members had told opposition groups, saying that they must wait for the presidential elections which will be held soon so that they can legally aspire for the government.

Colonel Majano also blamed ultrarightist groups today for many acts of violence that have occurred in the country lately. He affirmed that the government must adopt drastic measures against them because they are the main enemies of the people.

Moreover, political violence continued this afternoon in San Salvador when four urban transport buses were burned by leftist groups who exploded several bombs at the outskirts of the city.

In addition, guerrilla groups dynamited the bridge over the Sumpul River today. This river is located on the border with Honduras, where the guerrillas and the army engage in frequent clashes.

Junta Members Comments

PA201450 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 pp 3, 20

[Text] There will be political changes in our country within the new government structures that will regulate the future course of the nation, it has been announced by members of the revolutionary government junta.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich have announced that studies are already underway for a new electoral law that will guarantee radical changes that will be truly democratic for a just and broad process truly democratic for a just and broad process truly free from all fears, pressure and abuse.

"It is not that we are going to hold elections right away," the two members of the revolutionary government junta observed. "Before we can hold elections, we must first settle many problems that greatly affect a future electoral process, which will be a guarantee for Salvadoran citizens. Solutions will be achieved and according to this new electoral law, elections will be called. It all depends on the preparations to be made, the solution of problems, total pacification and so forth," they added.

Col Adolfo Arnaldo Majano Ramos agreed with them when he told a foreign reporter that it is not yet time to hold elections, but that it is necessary to begin thinking about how they will be held.

ARMED FORCES DENIES FPL REPORT ON CASUALTIES

PA192243 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) has denied Farabundo Marti's People's Liberation Front (FPL) reports on the number of casualties it has caused the army. According to COPREFA "it is absolutely false that the army had many casualties in last week's armed clashes in the districts of Miralvalle and Amatepeque, in Soyapango and in other sectors."

COPREFA assures that "we are not hiding anything from the Salvadoran people" when we give figures on the army's casualties. Obituaries are carried by newspapers "in recognition of the patriotic action of those killed in the line of duty."

COPREFA says the armed forces reports on the most recent clashes are true to the facts and nothing is being held back from the public.

On the other hand, FPL sent a communique to EL MUNDO which says, among other things, that a national guard patrol was ambushed on 13 August in El Salitre de Aguilares jurisdiction, suffering seven casualties. On the same day, another military patrol from El Paraiso, Chelatenango, was ambushed in El Almendo de Aguilares jurisdiction, suffering four killed and three wounded. On 14 August, an army truck was ambushed in Miralvalle and reinforcements from the San Carlos military garrison in Ciudad Satelite were also attacked, for a total of 20 dead and 40 wounded.

FPL communique also reports that an explosive charge was placed in a national telecommunications administration (ANTEL) station in Santa Lucia district and that two detectives from the national police were executed in Plan del Pito.

OFFICIAL SOURCE EXPLAINS AIR FORCE ROLE

PA200030 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Aug p 1

[Excerpt] A public security source yesterday explained that the mission of air force planes and helicopters in the struggle against subversion has been to try to locate where the extremists are hiding and never to attack anyone. However, there have been times when helicopters have been forced to repel an attack.

This explanation has been made to deny slanderous reports published abroad about the Salvadoran army, which has been accused of dropping bombs from helicopters and planes. A Mexican newspaper even reported that "a helicopter had bombed the Terraza movie theater when it was full of people."

The authorities admitted that there have been occasions when the helicopters have had to answer to rebels' fire, but this has been in uninhabited areas. Never have planes or helicopters used firearms in populated areas; the pilots, the same source added, have strict instructions in this respect, in order not to hurt innocent people.

GOVERNMENT APPEALS TO EXTREMIST GROUPS

PA200428 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 13

[Excerpts] Public Works Minister Jorge Alberto Morales Guillen was attacked at noon yesterday by extremist elements en route home from his office.

The citizens must be informed that a wave of rumors began circulating today on alleged attacks against other government officials. This is part of a new criminal campaign based on psychological terror being used by extreme leftists in view of the failure of the strike they called last week.

In the face of these actions, it must be clearly established that the moral and civic spirit of the Salvadoran people and their revolutionary government is solid and represents a decisive force in bringing peace to our country.

Once more, the revolutionary government appeals to those sectors engaged in irrational violence, to change their attitude, assume a spirit of prudence and an objective attitude in relation to the country's current situation, as well as one of pure respect for the most basic principles of human coexistence.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ALLEGED ATTACK AGAINST DUARTE

PA190353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0225 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--This afternoon the Salvadoran Government denied that an alleged attack was carried out against Jose Napoleon Duarte, the Christian Democratic Party member in the junta.

Rumors of a shooting at Duarte's home began to circulate here after the San Salvador newspapers published a message of sympathy that Duarte was sending to the relatives of Jesus Zepeda, a corporal, on his death.

According to the government house, Zepeda was killed on Sunday when he was captured and tortured by alleged extremists near a town located 30 km north of San Salvador. The official version indicates that Zepeda was returning from Sitaba, 97 km north of San Salvador, after visiting relatives.

A bulletin issued by the information secretariat of the junta today said that "the rumors that have been circulating regarding this are baseless and are part of a misinformation campaign carried out by extremist groups."

According to the secretariat, Duarte and his family were home in San Salvador at the time of Zepeda's killing.

PROPAGANDA BOMBS EXPLODE IN SAN SALVADOR 19 AUG

PA210135 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Several propaganda bombs exploded this morning in different neighborhoods of San Salvador, causing alarm among the residents who still have not grown accustomed to the explosion of bombs, the shootouts and other forms of violence.

The propaganda bombs exploded at the Plazuela Zurita, close to the government house, and at the Polytechnical University of El Salvador. There were no victims or material damage.

FOUR BUSES SET ON FIRE IN CAPITAL 19 AUG

PA202345 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1212 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Buses continue to be set on fire in the capital. At least four buses serving urban routes were set on fire yesterday by unidentified individuals, according to a report issued by the firemen corps.

LEFTISTS, SECURITY FORCES CLASH IN APOPA

PA210405 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1840 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Three propaganda bombs of the Revolutionary Democratic Front exploded this morning in the city of Apopa. Several residents said that the bombs exploded at 0700 in the vicinity of the (Vinsinca) ice cream factory. The residents also said that this morning there was a clash between leftists and security agents, but that so far it is not known if there were any casualties.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN MEJICANOS ATTACKED

PA210351 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1817 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The residents of the El Calvario neighborhood of the city of Mejicanos became alarmed this morning when unidentified individuals attacked the police headquarters of that city. The station, on 3d West Street, was attacked at 0120 when a group of heavily armed individuals fired at the station for several minutes. Fortunately no one was injured and property damage was slight. It is not known who is responsible for this attack.

PAPER'S EDITORIAL ON U.S. INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

PA210020 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Conspiracy Against Central America Denounced in Washington"]

[Text] It was learned in Washington that military intelligence and political reports that were submitted to U.S. Congress in March and April this year had confirmed the dramatic escalation of communist subversion in Central America since the fall of Somoza, due to the Cuban Government ambition to become the dominant power in the Caribbean region. These reports had been kept secret for months and are now being released in a condensed version.

According to Col Rafael Martinez Boucher, a spokesman for U.S. Army Intelligence, "The Sandinist victory over Somoza's regime is perhaps the most dramatic and significant event in the area in recent years, and has restored to Cuba the role of exporter of revolutions in the Caribbean." Martinez Boucher also disclosed that Marxist groups are preparing for action in many countries in the near future, convinced that no force will oppose them. He says that much of it depends on the attitude assumed by the United States, which so far has been either neutral or subconsciously favorable to the plans of Havana.

Subversive activities in most cases have taken cover behind what is being called "wars of liberation," which use as pretext the economic and social conditions existing in most countries and "structural injustice," which allegedly is affecting Latin America.

The "liberationist" thesis has contributed to the support that many organizations and newsmen throughout the world are giving to subversion without any knowledge of the reasons for the problems troubling our countries. They sympathize with these movements in good faith, but they have not analyzed the situation very carefully.

It also has helped other groups, such as Amnesty International, to carry out an intensive campaign in favor of what they call "the process of transformation," which has obtained some backing from various governments.

However, in view of the magnitude of the conspiracy, the U.S. Republican Party and some regimes in South America and Europe have already taken the first steps toward setting up a defense system to regain the ground shamelessly lost. [paragraph continues]

The Bolivian coup d'etat, which may count on the undisguised support of its neighbors, was the result of this attitude. It is obvious that behind the alleged democratic front which the government of Lidia Gueiler presented and behind Siles Zuazo's platform there was a large scale extremist movement promoted by Cuba and the USSR which would have spread like a cancer throughout the Southern Cone.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the countries that backed the Sandinists with arms and money were the first to protest against Garcia Meza's coup.

GUATEMALA

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIAL KILLED IN SAN MARCOS

PA202139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Ruben Merida, a leader of the Christian Democratic Party, was assassinated this morning in San Marcos Province, in the north.

The crime occurred in the national school of the provincial capital, where the victim used to work as teacher. A group of armed men entered the classroom where Merida was holding a class and fired at him several times, killing him in front of his pupils.

The victim was director of the party's branch in San Marcos Province and in the 1978 national elections ran for deputy of that region.

NICARAGUA

FIRST MEMBERS OF HEALTH MINISTRY'S MILITIA SWORN IN

PA201403 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The first contingent of Health Ministry militias was sworn in during a political-cultural event held yesterday at the heroes and martyrs of the health workers plaza. Sixty companeros who work in the Health Ministry were sworn in and six of them were praised for their discipline.

Deputy Health Minister Adolfo Chamorro Tefel was present at the event. He saluted the formation of the Sandinist peoples militias and talked about their role in defending the revolution. After Dr Chamorro's speech, the new militia members staged a military parade.

COURT CONVICTS SEVEN ANTICOMMUNIST ARMED FORCES MEMBERS

PA201505 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Seven members of the so-called Anticommunist Armed Forces [FARAC] were found guilty by the 2d criminal district judge in the state trial against them for crimes against public order and security.

Andres Espinoza Neyra, FARAC recruiter, was sentenced to 6 years in prison. Absalon Morales Olivares, Juan Antonio Paz Cardenas, Porfirio Gonzalez Rodriguez, Andres Garcia Vasquez, Santos Basilio Mejia Ponce and German Paz Cardenas were sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years in prison.

All of the lawyers who participated in the trial were state-appointed because the prisoners did not appoint one within the time stipulated by law. Most were brigade members of Jalapa and Leon. According to the attorney general's charge they received training in camps of Somozist guards in Honduras.

According to documents presented, their plans were to sow chaos in the northern part of the country through harassment, the organizing of counterrevolutionary cells and the rescuing of the imprisoned genocidal guards both in the free zone and in Leon.

They were captured in Jalapa when they entered the country from Honduras and were turned over to the judge on 9 August. The ruling was handed down yesterday in the 2d criminal court in the special trial established by the revolutionary laws.

This is the second group of counterrevolutionaries sentenced by our justice. On Monday, a group of 12 of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces were sentenced. Five of them were acquitted.

MAJOR FIRE BREAKS OUT IN MANAGUA ARMY DEPOT

PA182219 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 18 Aug (AFP)--Managua's fire department has reported that a big fire broke out at 1430 today at the main military installation of the Nicaraguan Army, located in the extreme southside of the city. This used to be called Tiscapa Hills, but was renamed El Chipote.

A large quantity of ammunition has blown up and, according to reports, there are many persons injured. So far, firemen have been unable to get close to the fire due to its size. Large explosions and bursts of small arms fire, apparently set off by the fire, can be heard in every direction. The fire can be seen from the other end of the city.

According to reports, the fire started in a place called Cantagallo, half way up in the hills, but this has not been confirmed.

The army's ammunition, arsenal and armored equipment depots are in the installations which the fire is burning to ashes.

Supported by a heavy rain, 15 fire trucks from four stations are trying to put out the fire.

Communique on Fire

PA191732 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Three people were burned during the unfortunate accident in El Chipote this afternoon when a fire broke out in an ammunition depot. The fire was quickly brought under control through the great efforts of the Managua firemen who extinguished the fire shortly after it broke out. There was a great movement of civilians and soldiers in the area as a result. Among those burned are welder Jose Juis Mojica and an individual identified as Arnoldo Garcia. The name of the other burned individual has not yet been released. Here is the Interior Ministry's official communique on the fire:

To the Nicaraguan people: The Interior Ministry dutifully reports to the citizens that at around 1400 today, 18 August, a regrettable accident occurred in the El Chipote installations. The accident occurred during remodeling work on some of the installations when the workers were soldering the roof's metallic structure. Due to the carelessness of a worker, a piece of soldering iron fell on a sack of ammunition stored in the building. As a result of the explosion, a fire broke out. It was quickly controlled by the heroic actions of the Managua Fire Department. Despite efforts to avoid a greater tragedy, we must lament the fact that two companero workers who were in the building sustained serious burns. Fortunately, neither the troops nor the prisoners in El Chipote installations were injured.

Managua, 18 August 1980. Interior Ministry.

SEVEN CUBANS IN U.S. INTERESTS SECTION SURRENDER

PA210241 Paris AFP in English 0206 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, Aug 21 (AFP)--Seven of the 147 Cubans still taking refuge in the "American Interests Section" here have surrendered themselves to local authorities, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

The seven--five men and two women--are former political prisoners or parents of prisoners. They had been in the American Interests Section--which represents the United States in Cuba in the absence of official diplomatic relations--since May 2.

HAVANA REPORTS ON PLIGHT OF REFUGEES IN U.S., PERU

PA202249 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Manuel Rodriguez, a 19-year-old antisocial of Cuban origin, died in [words indistinct] medical center, as a result of blows he had received on the head. Rodriguez was seriously injured when U.S. authorities violently suppressed the riots which broke out in Indiantown Gap, Indiana, [as heard] on 5 August. There are more than 6,000 antisocials of Cuban origin in this overcrowded camp who are restless over the delay of U.S. authorities to relocate them.

The Canadian newspaper LE DEVOIR reports that one out of every six of these individuals has managed to get a job, but the rest are swelling the ranks of the unemployed.

Meanwhile, from Lima, Peru, it has been reported that terror and anarchy is reigning in San Luis Camp in Lima, where the antisocials are living in tents in deplorable conditions. Arturo Cornejo Huayapa, the camp director, indicated that the antisocials have caused damages of approximately \$5 million.

UN ENVOY DENOUNCES U.S. PRESENCE IN PUERTO RICO

FL201036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Cuba has reasserted that the general peoples' liberation movement against colonial, racist and imperialist domination and for independence and social progress is the setting for the Puerto Rican people's struggle.

Speaking during the special UN Committee on Decolonization's debate on Puerto Rico, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri said that the committee's sessions are taking place at a difficult historical juncture in the midst of the progressive deterioration of international relations. Roa said that the anticolonialist struggle encompasses that of the fishermen of the island municipality of Vieques, bombarded daily by the U.S. Navy, and of the patriots who are fighting with all their means against the imperialist power oppressing Puerto Rico.

My delegation takes note of the charges by the Puerto Rican petitioners who have appeared at this forum concerning the escalation of repression by imperialism and its local lackeys against the Puerto Rican patriots, Roa stressed.

Commentary on Puerto Rico

FL201219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Aug 80

["Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information" program commentary]

[Text] The Democratic Party's national convention held last week at New York's Madison Square Garden once more brought out into the open Washington's annexationist interests concerning Puerto Rico. A group of presumed **delegates** from the island set up a poster at the door of one of the halls where the convention was taking place that depicted U.S. annexationist plans for Puerto Rico. The poster, as well as other signs, showed a map of the island in blue on a white background and cynically proclaimed: Puerto Rico, 51st state. This cannot be viewed as a simple occurrence; it is very serious and critical because in so openly coming out for the annexation of the island, those individuals only presented a very dangerous opinion.

So far, the dispute in the United States over the destiny of Puerto Rico had been based on two possible alternatives: so-called statehood--which is nothing more than annexation--and the status quo--that is, the so-called associated free state.

Reagan's Republicans stated in their platform that they will try to resolve the matter through only one means--annexation.

Meanwhile, Carter's and Kennedy's Democrats considered both options. With the marked intent of winning the island's primaries over Kennedy, Carter made use of the theatrical effects of his demagoguery and said: The people of Puerto Rico should decide their own destiny. In this way, Carter won the majority in the island, winning one more delegate than Kennedy. In later statements, however, Carter seemed to forget his words. At present, the President and candidate for reelection has openly identified himself with the supporters of annexation.

The Democratic convention recently held was the setting for what some experts have been calling a psychological strategy to win over supporters for the idea of statehood contained in the Democratic platform and which is nothing more than annexation.

Carlos Galliza, president of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, alleged: They all insist on U.S. domination over our fatherland. Neither Carter, Kennedy nor Reagan seriously talks about respecting the national rights of the island. Reagan is more insolent when talking about his intention of annexing Puerto Rico. Carter and Kennedy have done so more subtly. The Puerto Rican leader also said that the so-called self-determination of Puerto Rico included in the Democratic platform is an attempt to deceive the people and the world because it ignores the basic requirement of U.S. transfer of power to the Puerto Rican people.

Therefore, it can be concluded that whoever of the U.S. presidential candidates wins the final elections will continue to be a danger for Puerto Rico because, subtly or not, he favors annexation. Now, those gentlemen who want to live in the White House must be asked whether they have taken the will of the Puerto Ricans into account when talking about annexation. Those who forget the lessons of the history of the peoples of our America and underestimate their spirit of struggle are in the end abruptly brought back to reality. Puerto Rico wants its independence. Ultimately, its people will be the ones to have the final say.

COMMENTARY ON LORD CARRINGTON'S VISIT TO REGION

PA170210 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 16 Aug 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary, Lord Peter Carrington, recently toured several Latin American countries. He had the opportunity to witness the misery, the exploitation and the imperialist domination being experienced by the people in these countries. He was also able to see that these people, with just cause, are rebelling with increased energy against their situation just as they rebelled in the past against colonial domination, including British domination, in our America.

However, since there is none so blind as he who does not want to see, the British foreign secretary only saw what he wanted to see and made a statement which makes him look ridiculous. He said that Cuba is the reason for the destabilization in Latin America. We do not believe that Lord Carrington made this statement out of ignorance. He knows very well that the disturbing factor in Latin America is, unless he wanted to say that Cuba is a disturbing factor for the imperialists--the looters of the wealth and the work of our people and the invaders of our lands.

The truth is that those who have been disturbing and destabilizing Latin America since the previous century are the U.S. imperialists. The British, Spanish and Portuguese colonialists were the ones doing this before. They were the ones looting the natural resources of our America then.

The U.S. imperialists are disturbing Latin America when they support with all their resources the tyrants who murder the people and protect the interests of the oligarchy and imperialism. This is what is happening in El Salvador, Guatemala, Bolivia, Paraguay and Haiti and this is what has happened before in Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

The U.S. imperialists are the ones who destabilized the Chilean constitutional government of the Popular Unity Party. They promoted in Chile the reactionary subversion that culminated with the overthrow of that legally constituted government and the assassination of President Salvador Allende and thousands of Chilean patriots.

Are not the Yankee imperialists the ones who established the Somoza dynasty, which massacred the Nicaraguan people up to last year, in Nicaragua almost 50 years ago? The destabilizing maneuvers carried out by the U.S. imperialists and their pressure mechanisms against the government of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley are very recent. Lord Carrington and his ancestors were the ones disturbing Jamaica before.

Who intervened in Mexico, Nicaragua, Haiti, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and other Latin American nations with their Marines and their soldiers? Lord Carrington knows--because he is experienced in this type of thing--that the U.S. imperialists are the ones doing so with the exploitation of their transnationals, their military invasions, their threats of invasion, their CIA, their military bases, their colonialist domination in Puerto Rico, their nuclear blackmail and their support to all the reactionary regimes in the continent.

It is possible that Lord Carrington, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries in the world feel disturbed because Cuba, just like other truly free and sovereign countries, maintains an unshakable policy of principles of confrontation against imperialism, colonialism or any type of domination and because other people in our America are fighting with similar determination to attain their true and final independence.

MORA HERMAN ALLEGES U.S. SPECIAL FORCES IN EL SALVADOR

FI210102 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The presence in El Salvador of U.S. Special Forces, South Vietnamese, Israeli, Somozist and Argentine mercenaries, and counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin adds an element of enormous significance to the tense situation that prevails in that country.

These Special Forces and mercenaries are taking part, with the troops of the Christian Democratic junta, in the genocide of the Salvadoran people. Precisely today, reports from San Jose, Costa Rica, say that San Salvador's suburban and outlying areas awakened practically under a state of siege. Heavily armed troops surrounded the area and proceeded to make careful searches in homes under the command of officers who spoke exclusively in English and gave their orders through interpreters.

The army did not allow photographers in the area and journalists were kept at some distance although they were able to see that the officers who were directing the operation were not Salvadoran citizens and spoke in English, were using arms that are different from the ones used by Salvadoran troops and were obeyed submissively by Salvadoran military personnel.

All this completely confirms the charges being made for sometime regarding Yankee intervention in El Salvador. A secret U.S. document prepared by the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington expresses the great concern which the United States has over regional stability in Central America as a necessary way to protect its interests. The United States, according to the document, currently is committed to guaranteeing the survival of the Christian Democratic junta and is prepared to provide substantial economic and military assistance as well as advisers to El Salvador.

The United States has delivered about \$5 million in weapons to the Salvadoran junta this year and another \$5 million will be delivered in 1981. The United States has trained 1,971 Salvadoran officers and 448 policemen. About 200 Yankee military advisers and instructors currently are operating in El Salvador distributed in three antiguerrilla airborne troop bases located in the regions of Chalatenango, Zacatecoluca and the northern part of the country. This is the exact angle of the borders with Guatemala and Honduras.

The aggression plans of U.S. imperialism against El Salvador have been denounced repeatedly by the united directorate of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement. Washington is trying by all means to prepare an intervention force to use it if the junta fails in its intention to contain the popular advance. The imperialist plans are being actively prepared and they include direct aggression as well as the formation of a mixed force composed of soldiers from Honduras, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Colombia under the command of the United States.

It is necessary to recall what James Carter's adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said in the capital of the empire that Washington will use any method, even the most reproachable, so that what happened in Nicaragua is not repeated in El Salvador. That is why U.S. leaders, although involved militarily and politically in El Salvador, use their lackeys and all the mass communications media at their disposal on the continent to spread manipulated reports daily that speak of the presence of Sandinists and Cubans in El Salvador. They want to create a pretext to intervene in that country. They are not going to succeed in preventing the popular triumph of the Salvadoran people just as they were unable to prevent it in Nicaragua where they also used the lie that Cuban revolutionaries were involved there.

ANTIGUA

GOVERNMENT TAKING STEPS TO FORESTALL LEFTIST COUP

PA201611 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 20 (AFP)--The government of the self-governing Caribbean state of Antigua is taking steps to forestall any post-independence leftist coup in the island.

Radio reports monitored here said that government's action follows police information that extreme leftists were preparing to overthrow the government after Britain grants the island independence next year. The Antigua Government is adequately prepared to defend itself against "leftist elements" operating in the country who plan a coup d'etat, minister without portfolio Lionel Hurste has warned.

Premier Vere Bird's ruling Antigua Labour Party won 13 of the 17 parliamentary seats at the April 1980 general elections. The leftist Antigua Caribbean liberation movement led by Tim Hector failed to win a single seat.

GRENADA

BISHOP URGES SUPPORT FOR MAJOR PROJECTS

FL182357 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop has urged the democratic and progressive forces of the country to put forth their efforts into making sure that the four major projects undertaken by the government and people of Grenada succeed. [Words indistinct] at the rally held honoring [words indistinct] anniversary of the birth of Jamaican-born Caribbean hero Marcus Garvey.

[Begin Bishop recording] We have undertaken four massive projects (?calling) for all of the energy of our people and, therefore, the party, the progressive leadership in the country, the democratic and popular forces in the country must see [words indistinct] getting out there and insuring that the (?center) for popular education succeeds, that a land reform program goes forward, that the people's militia that we are building is built and built quickly, that the Sunday morning community work brigades continue to grow in strength and move even faster and faster to being a powerful mass organization. These are the tasks. These are the things that Garvey would have liked to see done today. These are the things that he would himself have given as lessons for the people of the Caribbean. [end recording]

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AID--Venezuela has presented Grenada with a new nondirectional navigational radio beacon to be used at Pearl Airport. The equipment was handed over at a ceremony here last Saturday. The new nondirectional navigational radio beacon replaces an older type model which was in use since the 1940's. The new beacon has a power rating of 1,000 watts, twice as powerful as the one it replaces. The original vertical 1806 antenna will be also in use with the new radio beacon. [Text] [St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2030 GMT 18 Aug 80 FL]

AIR ROUTE AGREEMENT--Venezuela and Grenada have signed an agreement to set up a commercial air route between the two countries. Reports say planes from Grenada will begin flying to Venezuela in November, while the Venezuelan Airlines will do the same a few weeks later. [Text] [Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Aug 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY BLAMES 'IMPERIALISM' FOR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

FL200036 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has accused imperialism of being directly responsible for the economic problems of the world today. Imperialism divides and destroys, said Manley before thousands of persons, recalling that as a result of the international economic crisis there are today almost 12 million persons unemployed in the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

Referring to the current political situation in Jamaica, Manley criticized the small minority in the security forces which believes that it can be above the law.

PNP TO PROPOSE ANTIVIOLENCE MEASURES TO CABINET

FL181819 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The ruling People's National Party [PNP of Jamaica will propose to the cabinet new measures to end the political violence that it taking place in that country. The proposals were decided upon this weekend during a closed-door meeting of the PNP's highest leadership organ in the mining city of Mandeville.

Although no details of the agreed-upon proposals have been released, PNP General Secretary Donald Duncan indicated the measures include firepower for the security forces. Delegates from the island's six regions participated in meeting in which Jamaica's current political situation and preelectoral activities also were discussed.

MANLEY APPOINTS ACTING MINISTER OF SECURITY

FL201510 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Hon. Carlyle Dunkley, minister of public utilities and transport, has been appointed to act as minister of national security in place of the Hon. Dudley Thompson, who has been hospitalised with a recurring heart ailment.

Appointment of Mr. Dunkley was made by Prime Minister Michael Manley and announced by Jamaica House yesterday.

The announcement said that Mr. Dunkley, in addition to acting as minister of national security, would perform his duties as minister of public utilities and transport.

It added that the attorney general and minister of justice, the Hon. Carl Rattray, who had previously acted as minister of national security, was off the island attending an international law conference in Lagos, Nigeria.

Mr. Rattray had been acting as minister of national security since June. Subsequently, when Mr. Thompson went on three weeks' sick leave, Mr. Rattray continued to act, and did so up until yesterday.

Meanwhile, the condition of Mr. Thompson, who has been confined to hospital since Monday to enable his doctors to conduct tests because of a recurring heart ailment, was yesterday described as "stable".